THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fire order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at ..... 8 a. m.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 1 p. m.

in time to connect with the Day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington. Returning—

Leave Weldon, (after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington,) at .. 3½ p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh at ..... 6½ p. m.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on or east of the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country, will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
June 18, 1853. 68—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

RALEIGH AND NORFOLK HOUSE—*No. 75 and 76, Main St., Norfolk, Va.* By MRS. DR. SHAW. The undersigned informs his friends in Norfolk and his numerous friends and acquaintances in North Carolina, that the above House will be opened, under the superintendance of Mrs. Shaw, on the 27th of July, for the reception of Boarders and transient persons. The buildings are newly prepared, finished and furnished, and capable of accommodating comfortably thirty-five or forty persons. We shall keep as good a table and as neat and comfortable rooms as this City and market can afford. Our friends from North Carolina who visit this City, as strangers for purposes of trade, health or recreation, will, besides every comfort, have also every facility of information afforded them, which will secure their profit in business relations or purchases. Please notice the following from James Gresham, Esq., of the Crawford House, Portsmouth, Va., well known as one of the best Hotel keepers throughout North Carolina and Virginia:

"Having had Dr. Shaw and his lady in my house, some time, as Boarders, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, believing that no one will ever visit them without being well satisfied and highly pleased."—JAMES GRESHAM.

The House is easy to find, being only 100 feet N. E. of the National, and a few doors above Walter's City Hotel, with a large sign in front. WM. A. SHAW, M. D.
August 2, 1853. 75—4t.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss MARINDA BRANSON, *Principal*; Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, *Assistant*.—The healthy localities, ample grounds and moral neighborhood of this School give it claims to the consideration of those who must educate their children at a distance. It is six miles west of Normal College, with whose sessions those of Glen Anna are made to correspond, so that parents having both sons and daughters can send them to good Schools in the same neighborhood. Glen Anna has been for some years under the patronage of the Trustees of *Greensborough Female College*, who adopted it as preparatory to that Institution. The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Deems, visits the School sufficiently often to see that the studies and discipline are so conducted that the pupils shall be thoroughly prepared for the higher course in College. Parents, therefore, may be sure of the safety of their daughters at Glen Anna. Its real location puts the pupils beyond circumstances of temptation to extravagance.

The next Fall session will commence on the 15th of September and extend to the third Thursday in February, at which time the Spring Session will commence.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition per Session, $40; the only extra charges being $18 a session for those who take music, and $5 for French. Letters may be addressed to the Principal at Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.
July 28th, 1853. 73—6t.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.—ACCORDING TO previous notice, a meeting was held at Auburn, Wake county, N. C., on the 29th ult., to elect officers of SPRINGFIELD MALE and FEMALE ACADEMY. John B. Johns, Esq., being called to the chair, and W. J. Busbee being appointed Secretary.

The following officers were elected:

GEORGE FARIBAULT, President.
W. J. BUSBEE, Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, J. J. Ferrell was elected Treasurer, and, on further motion, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees: John B. Johns, Wm. L. Fort, T. H. Sturdevant, Hardy Pool, and David Lewis.

Mr. Lewis was requested to wait on the President, and inform him of his appointment.

On motion of Mr. Fort, the meeting adjourned until the 9th of August, *when the building of the Academy will be let to the lowest bidder, by the Trustees.*

W. J. BUSBEE, Secretary.
August 8th, 1853. 76—1t.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Mr. Scott will devote particular attention to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.

Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes. R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1853. No. 77.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,	Dr. S. G. COFFIN,
Dr. J. A. MEBANE,	Jamestown.
C. P. MENDENHALL,	WILLIAM A. WRIGHT,
WM. S. RANKIN,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. DEEMS,	Dr. C. WATKINS,
JAMES M. GARRETT,	Carolina F. College.
JED. H. LINDSAY,	JOHN I. SHAVER,
W. J. McCONNELL,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	IOHN H. COOK,
E. F. LILLY,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. BIGGS,
W. P. MOORE,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	ROBERT E. TROY,
H. H. BURWELL,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES,
J. L. BRIDGERS.	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	PETER ADAMS,
W. H. CUMMING,	*Secretary.*
General Agent.	58—1y.

June 4th, 1853.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,	JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,	J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,	F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,	W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,	H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,	JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,	A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,	
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro'.	

of Raleigh.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—RALPH GORRELL,
Vice-President—LYNDON SWAIM,
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. WEIR,
Attorney—JOHN A. GILMER,
Examining Physician—EDWIN WATSON, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. MEBANE, M. D.; J. L. COLE, M. D.; D. P. WEIR, M. D.
General Agent—WILLIAM H. CUMMING.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WM. KNABE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi, " Gros DeRhine, " " DeNap, " " DeZuic, } Silks,
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Barred and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports, ...	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference, ...	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto, ...	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood, ...	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository, ..	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports, ...	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports, ...	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law, ...		4	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law, ...		3	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Iredell's Law, ...		13	"
" Equity, ...		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845, ...		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

AFTER THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

NOTICE.—WAS TAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE, Nash County, and committed to Jail a Negro Woman, who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*
Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—WE ARE THIS DAY RECeiving from the Importer—

60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Peacans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.

SAML. H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

CARPETING.—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets; Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers. JAMES MCKIMMON.
October, 1852. 93—

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853. —

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL BY L. WADDELL, A. M.—The second session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical Education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accommodated, if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

Fees of Latin, Greek and Mathematics.....	$ 25 00
French, extra.....	10 00

One-half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

JAMES M. TOWLES, Esq., Raleigh.
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Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton.
Rev. MOSES D. HOGE, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. BAXTER, Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. SMITH, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. BROCKENBROUGH, U. S. Court, Lexington.
Judge L. P. THOMPSON, Staunton.
Hon. A. H. H. STUART, late Secretary of the Interior, Staunton.
Dr. F. T. STRIBLIN, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton.
Rev. B. H. RICE, D. D., Prince Edward County, Va.
Rev. J. SMITH, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 24—1y.

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,
F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
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W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST.—SET NO. 1, FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Dozen Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Cork-screw and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line. H. D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall and Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 90—

WILSON & GRICE, WHOLESALE DEALERS in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS and NAVAL STORES, Portsmouth, Va., have in Store and offer for sale the following Groceries:

P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L

EXECUTION OF THOMAS CONNOR.

The sentence of the law was duly executed on Thomas Conner, in Baltimore, on Friday last, within the jail yard. At an early hour persons began to assemble in the vicinity of the jail, and by the hour of the execution, thousands were congregated on every available prominent position commanding, both sexes, and every age, hue and color.

About 11 o'clock, two German Protestant ministers applied for admission to the cell of the prisoner, insisting on their right, as clergymen, to offer up prayer with him. Mr. Thomas Freeman, the tract missionary, also applied for admission; all were, however, refused, the Clergy of the Catholic Church having control of his spiritual welfare, in accordance with the desire of the condemned.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock, Conner engaged in devout prayer with Messrs. Foley and Hickey. At half past 11, the officers proceeded to bind his arms and hands, preparatory to leaving the cell for the scaffold. He got from his seat and stood on the floor without support, scarcely moving his eyes from the crucifix in his hand. A chair was subsequently placed for him to set on.

At a quarter of twelve o'clock, the white cap was placed on his head, and the Sheriff and his officers, clergymen, members of the press and physicians, who alone were admitted to his cell, started for the scaffold; the Warden and his deputies, together with others who had attended on him, having bid him farewell. The procession moved with an officer at its head—following came the Warden, Mr. Myers, and the Rev. Father Hickey; then Conner, supported by the Sheriff on the right, and the Rev. Mr. Foley on the left; the others bringing up the rear. On the way to the scaffold, the ministers chanted an appropriate psalm, the crowd in the yard standing uncovered, as they passed through a lane being formed by the police. At ten minutes of 12 o'clock, they arrived at the scaffold, and without halting, the prisoner, together with the Clergy, Sheriff and two of his deputies, and Warden, proceeded at once on the platform. Conner walked up with a great degree of firmness, holding his head down, his eyes fixed on his crucifix, as he had done from the time he had left the cell.

The sheriff and his assistants having fixed the rope on his neck, a short prayer was offered by the clergy and the last absolution given. At 5 minutes of 12 o'clock the cap was pulled over his eyes, and all having left the scaffold, the trigger was touched and the trap fell. Previous to leaving the platform, at the request of Rev. Mr. Hickey, the fall of the rope had been increased from 2½ feet to near 6 feet, and the weight of the body coming on it at that distance, (Connor weighing over 180 pounds,) the rope broke in twain and he fell to the ground. A universal thrill of horror ran through the crowd within the enclosure—outside it was greeted with shouts and clapping of hands, and, as sank from their view, the multitude, as if by common consent, made their way towards the gate of the jail, expecting to hear something from the inside. About half of the crowd left the location for their homes.

The rope on his neck, which was suffocating him, was instantly cut, and he soon revived—being very little injured, no bones being broken, and only a few slight bruises perceptible. A small red ring, caused by the rope, the skin being abraded in very few places, was to be seen around his neck. His first exclamation was—"Well, gentlemen! I am innocent of murder in the first degree!" The excitement occasioned by the mishap was soon allayed, and, water being brought, his face was bathed in it by Mr. Foley, and he lay down under the scaffold, pleading to his God for mercy.

Sheriff Hayes immediately despatched the following note to Gov. Lowe, who was reported to be within a short distance, at the residence of a relative:

"To His Excellency Gov. Lowe—Dear sir: I have met with an accident in the execution of Thomas Connor, the rope having broke, and he declares his innocence of murder in the first degree.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN HAYES, Sheriff.

Baltimore, Aug. 5th, 1853.

Mr. Jeffers is the bearer of this note to your Excellency. J. H."

Connor, in the meantime, continued his supplications to his Maker for mercy—to take him out of this world. Messrs. Foley and Hickey did what they could to comfort him. He finally got himself in quite a nervous emotion, crying loudly, asseverating that he had seen his God—got a glimpse of his Saviour, and he wished to go on the scaffold again to be hung in order that he might have the same vision over—that his Saviour was just in the act of catching him in his arms, and was going to present him to his Father. He remarked, "I have been a very bad boy, and I do not want any body to take pattern by me," and repeated several times he was not guilty of murder in the first degree—he killed the man, but did not intend to do it.

The journeymen carpenters who had put up the scaffold refused to come forward and re-place the trap again, and their employer, assisted by the sheriff's officers, put it in proper order, re-affixing the same rope over the cross-beam, which caused great apprehension that it would again break.

Mr. M. Jeffers, who had been despatched with the note to Gov. Lowe, returned and reported that His Excellency had gone out of town during the morning. There was no chance, therefore, for a further reprieve. At half-past 12 o'clock, the scaffold being again prepared, the prisoner was raised on his feet and started for the platform, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Foley, the Sheriff and assistants. Conner appeared extremely anxious to die, and actually walked up the steps ahead of the others with quite a rapid stride. The rope was soon readjusted, all left the platform, and at 27 minutes of 1 o'clock, the trigger was again pulled, the trap fell, and the poor wretch hung suspended in the air. The fall this time was made only about twenty inches, and it proved amply sufficient for the purpose. He struggled very little, and in less than five minutes all save a slight muscular motion had ceased.

At two minutes of 1, the body, having hung 25 minutes, was lowered down, and examined by Dr. E. P. Duvall, the physician of the jail, Dr. E. C. Thomas, Dr. Chas. A. Frick, and Dr. C. A. Lucas, who were in attendance, and life pronounced to be extinct. The body was then placed in the coffin, and removed to a room of the building, where Dr. Duval and others made an examination, and found that the neck was not dislocated, and that death had resulted from suffocation. The tongue was not protruded, and the face presented a very natural appearance. The knot of the rope caught directly under the right ear, throwing the head considerably to one side. His mother took charge of the body last evening, and had it privately interred.

Connor was not quite 18 years of age, was very stout built, and had a remarkably thick muscular neck. The confinement in jail appeared to agree with him; for, during the nearly a year he was there he increased his weight from 130 to 180 pounds.

LET OUR YOUNG MEN READ. We hold, as Democrats, that the true way to sustain our principles, is to induce the people everywhere to read. Our hope for the future is, that our young men, wherever and under whatever influences their lot may be cast, will labor to acquaint themselves by diligent reading with the history and true interests of their country. American history, from the landing of Columbus to the present time, should be attentively studied. Robertson, Bancroft and Botta, furnish an excellent general outline down to and including the Revolution. Sparks' Washington and numerous biographies of Revolutionary worthies and statesmen, may be read with profit. These should be followed by Pitkin's Political History, Story's abridged work upon the Constitution, Jefferson's Life and Works, and a large variety of books treating upon the events, civil and military, of the last sixty years. Of this time, there is no extensive and impartial general history. Several works published for the use of schools may be depended upon for general outlines. But it only is from reading books on both sides of controverted matters, and making a fair and candid examination of conflicting pamphlets and newspapers, published when these controversies were the hottest, that a fair understanding of our recent history is to be gained. "Hear both sides and then determine," is an excellent maxim, and believing that our party creed will stand the test of scrutiny, (if true it certainly will,) we rejoice at every opportunity of subjecting it, in conjunction with opposing creeds, to the test of reason. But politics aside—it is the duty and interest of every good citizen, to encourage the boys and young men around him in useful reading, and to assist them in making themselves well informed, intelligent men.

Chas. Democrat.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Mr. Nicholas P. Trist, familiarly known as assistant secretary of State during the administration of Mr. Polk, writes a lengthy article to the New York Evening Post, descriptive of the personal peculiarities of General Jackson, for whom he acted a long while in the capacity of private secretary. If Mr. Trist's statements in regard to the traits of "Old Hickory's" character be correct, no man has been more egregiously misunderstood or unjustly slandered. He describes him as possessing the tenderness of a woman, united with remarkable modesty and delicacy of feeling. Scipio could not have been more chaste and continent. He gives the following touching incidents of his fondness for his wife:

One evening, after I had parted with him for the night, revolving over the directions he had given about some letters I was to prepare, one point occurred, on which I was not perfectly satisfied as to what those directions had been. As the letters were to be sent off early next morning, I returned to his chamber door, and, tapping gently, in order not to awake him if he had got to sleep, my tap was answered by "come in."

He was undressed but not yet in bed, as I had supposed he must be by that time. He was sitting at the little table, with his wife's miniature—a very large one, then for the first time seen by me—before him—propped up against some books; and between him and the picture lay an open book, which bore the marks of long use.

This book, as I afterwards learned, was *her* Prayer Book. The miniature he always wore next to his heart, suspended round his neck by a strong black cord. The last thing he did, every night, before lying down to his rest, was to read in that book with that picture under his eyes.

In Washington, where the servants brought by him from Tennessee had not, any more than their betters generally are, there, been proof against the influences under which so many of low grade and of high, become what in homely phrase, is called "thoroughly spoilt and utterly ruined," on going one day into the President's office, I found that I broke in upon a *tete a-tete* between him and Charles, his negro driver; Charles was looking the culprit to his best; that is, as well as was permitted by a lurking smile, which betrayed his consciousness that nothing very terrible was coming. As I entered, the General was saying, "Charles, you know *why* I value that carriage. This is the second time it has happened. And, if it ever happens again, I will send you back to Tennessee."

This lecture and threat, Charles had brought upon himself by having left his coach-box; as the natural consequences of which, the horses had run away, and broken the carriage.

In this scene, I was struck with the fact that the General's thoughts and feelings dwelt upon the carriage, upon the injury sustained by it, without turning at all upon the expense or the injury to the horses, noble dapple greys—his favorite color—of his own rearing, and descendants of his famous horse Truxton. I at once inferred that this "why" had reference to his wife; and upon inquiry of Col. Earle, my conjecture was verified. Because the carriage had been hers, it was better than any new one; it must never be given up, but always repaired and made as good as new, though the cost might be greater than that of a new one.

Mr. Trist, after detailing various other scenes and incidents illustrative of the fidelity with which he cherished the memory of his wife, and the feminine tenderness of feeling which marked his character, goes on to remark:

Such was this "roaring lion"—as, by the world outside, he was believed to be for all around him—always "ripping and tearing," as 'tis termed in western phrase, and "By the Eternal" ever in his mouth; a habit, by the by, which I have in vain taxed my recollection for a single instance of. Such was he, habitually, regularly, and without shadow of turning. To all about him, whatever the relation in which they stood, and in whatever capacity dependent upon him and his humor for their comfort and happiness, he was this always—and never anything else.

He admits that he was subject to anger and, at times, to the most vehement outbursts of passion, and, hence, professes to speak only of his habitual character and disposition. Occasionally, he was crusty and rather uncouth; this was the result, however, invariably, of troublesome attentions. As an evidence of this peculiarity, Mr. Trist narrates the following amusing scene which occurred in his presence between General JACKSON and Mr. BUCHANAN:

An American lady—a daughter, I think, of Charles Carroll of Carrollton—on her return from a residence in England, during which she had associated on the most familiar footing with the highest aristocracy of the island, among the rest the "Duke," being desirous of seeing General Jackson, an hour was appointed for him to receive her. A few minutes before the time arrived, Mr. Buchanan, who knew of the arrangement, or perhaps was a party to it, upon going into the President's office found him there, immersed in work, and, very contrary to his wont, not at all neat in his dress and personal appearance; he had not even shaved, and had a slovenly look otherwise, which he had never before seen in him. Alarmed at the effect this might have upon the expected visitor, Mr. B. ventured upon a hint to the effect that the hour being come, it would be advisable to engage in making preparations for the visit.

"Mr. Buchanan," observed the General, "I once heard tell of a man in Tennessee, who got along very well in the world, and finally made a fortune, by minding his own business." Saying which, he arose and left the room. In a very few minutes afterwards he walked into the parlor, to which Mr. B. had repaired, presenting as neat an appearance in every respect as if he had passed hours at his toilet.

The lady departed, expressing the same admiration of his manners that hundreds had experienced before her.

We wish our space permitted, and we would give the interesting letter of Mr. Trist entire. We have no doubt but that his statements are true. There is nothing incompatible in the softness and amiability of disposition, which he attributes to General JACKSON, with the stern and inflexible manner in which he discharged his public duties.

Petersburg Democrat.

FARMERS, RAISE YOUR OWN HORSES AND MULES. It seems to us very strange, that while the farmers of every other State in the Union are turning their attention to the raising of their own horses and mules, those in North Carolina still continue to be dependent upon other States for their supply of this kind of stock. We have frequently called the attention of individuals to this matter, and they say, as a general thing, that it will not pay; but when we ask them if they have ever tried it, they answer in the negative. We contend that by proper management it will pay; there is nothing either in the climate or products of our State to prevent it. The amount of money annually carried out of this State for horses and mules, would, if summed up, be almost incredible. This is not a good policy to buy abroad what could be raised at home; and in this case our farmers have been guilty of improper conduct long enough. Like every other kind of business, it must have a beginning, and every thing should be in readiness before an attempt is made. A farmer who made this his business might every year manure richly a large farm from his horses and mules alone. In other States a large number of farmers make stock raising their chief business, and in most cases they accumulate large fortunes and a great deal of their money they carry from North Carolina. In order to bring this matter more plainly before our readers, and to show the thing as it is, we would ask them to notice for one year the number of droves of horses and mules which pass through the county town of the county in which they live. We hope that the farmers of our State will look into this matter, and that many of them will turn their attention to the raising of mules and horses. *Farmer's Journal.*

THOMAS HART BENTON. We believe this gentleman is now 71 years old. We saw him the other day on the pavement near his house in Washington. He is the youngest looking man of 71 we have ever seen; rather full in habit and broader than he used to appear. He wears his hat with a knowing expression a little on one left side, walks with a deliberate and measured tread, having something like pride in its seeming—something that seems to bespeak a consciousness that he is Thomas Hart Benton. He feels his powers, and so does his country, and so it will ever. His mark will be left upon the era of his life. Few men of equal intellectual power and knowledge have appeared upon this stage of action.

A FEW WORDS FULLY SPOKEN. The following article from the Louisville *Democrat*, besides being strictly true, possesses the merit of containing some well-timed hints which disappointed applicants for place generally, and some in this meridian particularly, might make a very advantageous personal, application of. It is not very probable that the people generally will either decidedly condemn or approve in toto, an administration because one man happens to secure an appointment to some subordinate station, while another equally or perhaps more meritorious, unfortunately happens to be disappointed. Mankind are apt to be suspicious, and when a grasper after the "loaves," having missed his aim, condemns the power he once zealously but unsuccessfully wooed, it is quite common to consider his denunciations as rather "fishy" affairs, and as prompted more by his own malevolence than by any regard for principle or the public welfare:

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS. It was well understood that the distribution of offices would create dissatisfaction among the successful party. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. It is rather remarkable that there are not more manifestations of this spirit than there are. Wise men, however, would shun the appearance of disaffection from such a cause. The great public has not the least sympathy for them. Their immediate friends may regret their disappointment, but what do the mass of the people care for the misfortunes of an office seeker? If he gets fired with patriotic indignation and finds fault, it is only necessary for some wag to suggest that he didn't get an office, and his complaints are laughed at. Objections from such a source, however well founded, lose their force from the selfishness that prompts them. The disappointed patriot may indeed overlook his own loss, and be very disinterested in his criticisms, but the public will not believe so.

Unselfish support of principle will only command the respect and attention of men. To be sure, we have no occasion for martyrs just now, and it is generally agreed that he who has worked well should fare well in the distribution of honor; but if he worked for pay, and claims it for his services, he loses all merit in the eyes of the public; and if he begins to denounce his party after an unsuccessful application for office, he gives too much evidence of his mercenary disposition. His party, the mass will judge, is none the worse because he didn't get office. Truth does not become falsehood for his misfortunes. Measures don't change their character because he has no hand in carrying them out. The thousands who support parties don't look for office. They have no interest but in the success of principles and measures they believe to be correct; and they have not the least respect for the man who is zealous for pay, and who is patriotic for spoils.

A man of good taste will keep his chagrin upon a failure to get office for himself. He will not incur the imputation which is sure ro attach to his fault-finding, whether justly or not.

These dissatisfactions will count nothing in public estimation, unless an administration shall perform no higher duties than giving out offices. It must stand upon its public policy; if he meets public expectations in its higher functions, it may safely disregard all that office-seekers can do to molest or overthrow it.

The present administration can only develope its policy when Congress assembles. All clamor beforehand is idle. That there will be an opposition when this policy is developed, we have no doubt. Criticisms then will be material and worth attending to.

What St. Paul was in person we can infer but vaguely. He quotes those who speak of his 'bodily presence as weak, and his speech as contemptible;' and there is reason to believe that the 'thorn in the flesh' to which he refers was the close-clinging consciousness of a physical nature ill-adapted to win respect and deference. Yet, wherever he appeared, he seems to have commanded profound attention, and to have awakened lasting interest in the truths that he dispensed. If insignificant in outward aspect, his presence exerted a controlling influence. If lame in speech, results prove him to have been the most eloquent man of his age. We can conceive that he may have derived added power from the very infirmities of which he was so painfully conscious. The most ample physical endowments are over-prone to fasten regard on the orator, rather than on his cause. The brilliant harangue attracts more praise for its rhetoric than heed to its doctrine. Nay, there is prone to adhere to those who are eloquent by the gift of nature, the suspicion of excessive self-reference; and many are the earnest men in professional and public life, the efficacy of whose words would be greatly enhanced by diminished symmetry of form and feature, or by something less than faultless accent and modulation. On the other hand, a spirit of superior brightness and energy, when lodged in a diminutive, feeble, or deformed body, frees itself to an amazing degree from all bodily circumspection, works itself loose from organic laws, and becomes endowed with a power of action and influence far beyond the measure of its apparent means and opportunities. Thus, too, a slender, shrill, harsh, or intracticable voice, when laden with great thoughts and fervent emotion, either rises into an eloquence as far above artistical rules as it is wide of them; or else, in its utter inadequacy there is an inexplicable charm, which brings hearers into that close intimacy with the speaker, in which his spirit seems to be transfusing itself directly into theirs, rather than communing with them through the medium of language. We conceive of St. Paul's person as in itself unattractive, but as irradiated in countenance, gesture, and mien, as absolutely transfigured and glorified, by the vividness of his spiritual perceptions, the intensity of his zeal, the fervor of his piety. His voice, too, may have been beneath the capacity of culture; yet it must have swelled and surged, grown majestic in its intonation and rhythm, trembled with deep emotion, risen into grandeur as it spoke of Christ and heaven, and struck the most gentle chords when moved by pity and sympathy. Such a soul as his could have assimilated the meanest apparatus of bodily functions to its own intense and noble vitality; could have become transparent through the most opaque medium; could have made itself profoundly felt even with a stammering tongue or a barbarous dialect.

TRIUMPH OF WIT. An anecdote is related of two sons of the Emerald Isle who recently called upon one of the Secretaries to present their papers of recommendation for office, and to solicit the removal of two colored laborers, and the appointment of themselves as substitutes. The Secretary did not, however, appreciate the object of their errand, and declined acceding to their demands. Determined not to be defeated, they proceeded to the White House, and there sought and obtained an audience with President Pierce, to whom they related what had passed between the Secretary and themselves, and then requested him to interfere in their behalf. The President politely suggested the indelicacy of such a proceeding, and declined to yield to their wishes; whereupon one of the Irishmen, stepping forward his face broad with humor, propounded the following question: "Gineral, if you were going to engage in another war who would you prefer for your soldiers, Irishmen or nigers?" "Irishmen, by all means," was the prompt reply; and, without giving the President time to say another word, the interogator continued: "Then if you prefer Irishmen in *war*, why not in *pace*?" This was a "stumper," and caused an explosion of laughter on the part of the President and Secretaries Davis and Guthrie, who, it is said, were present on the occasion. When the merriment subsided a little, the President endorsed "the Commissioner of Public Buildings would give those men something to do." They departed, bowing and scraping, and returning thanks until they reached the door, and went upon their way rejoicing.

Washington Republic.

THINK. Did you ever think? There are men who spend their lives without thinking or reflecting. When they speak they utter the most common place ideas, which are in every body's mouth. Nothing new or startling comes from them. People may not present new truths, but they may produce old ones in a new garb. Reflection will enable them to do this. How few of all that live and breathe, are really capable of imparting information and instruction. The reason is obvious. It is not because they have small minds, or are dull of comprehension. It is because they do not think. They never set themselves down to reflect and meditate. Are you of that number? Can you impart no instruction by your voice or your pen? No wonder you feel ashamed of your ignorance. Let this be a moment of reflection—of deep, serious thought—so that the future, like the past, may not be a blank in your history.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 13, 1853.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We give below all the returns from the different Districts in our possession up to the time of going to press. The vote in the *first District* is about as follows:

	Shaw, D.	Outlaw, W.
Currituck,	605	200
Camden,	116	500
Pasquotank,	308	499
Perquimons,	349	370
Gates,	92 maj.	
Chowan,	215	216
Hertford,		62 maj.
Northampton,	145 maj.	
Halifax,	550	499
Martin,	707	315
Bertie,	404	471
Washington,		88 maj.
Tyrrell,		228 maj.
	3491	3448
	3448	
Shaws' majority,	43	

The official vote may change the above somewhat, but from all we have learned we entertain no doubt of Dr. Shaw's election.

The returns from the *second District* are not full, but we give what we have, as follows:

	Ruffin, D.	Loftin, ind.
Wayne,	1035	154
Greene,	150 maj.	
Pitt,	150 "	
Edgecombe,	1320	80
Beaufort,	457	581
Lenoir,	339	291
Craven,	196 maj.	
Onslow,	200 "	
Jones,	163	163
	4010	1269
	1269	
Ruffin's maj. thus far,	2741	

The returns from the *third District* are not full, but it will be seen that Mr. Ashe has a commanding majority:

	Ashe, D.	Leake, ind.
New Hanover,	1247	244
Sampson,	552	628
Cumberland,	919	697
Duplin,	1020	213
Brunswick,	62 maj.	
Columbus,	491	104
	4291	1886
	1886	
Ashe's maj. thus far,	2405	

Richmond, Robeson, and Bladen to be heard from.

We gave, in our last, the result in the *fourth District*, by Counties—the aggregate is as follows: Rogers, Whig, 4,201—Venable 4,134—Lewis 2,454.

The vote in the *sixth District* is as follows. Mr. Puryear, it will be seen, is elected by the small majority of 263:

	Boyd, D.	Puryear, W.
Stokes,	613	430
Forsyth,	727	667
Rockingham,	1026	365
Davidson,	566	891
Davie,	300	532
Yadkin,		180 maj.
Surry,	781	435
Iredell,		643 maj.
Alexander,		153 maj.
Ashe,	670	581
	4,634	4,897
		4,634
Puryear's majority,		263

The vote in the *seventh District* is as follows. The gallant Craige leads his competitor 296 votes:

	Craige, D.	Osborne, W.
Anson,	218	937
Cabarrus,	449	776
Catawba,	749	274
Cleveland,	826	410
Gaston,	722	150
Lincoln,	481	297
Mecklenburg,	872	636
Rowan,	879	825
Stanly,	62	870
Union,	220 maj.	
	5,471	5,175
	5,175	
Craige's majority,	296	

From the *eighth District* we have but few returns, but they indicate the election of Mr. Clingman:

	Clingman.	Gaither, fed. w.
Wilkes,		637 maj.
Caldwell,	15 maj.	
Rutherford,	314 "	
Burke,	70 "	
McDowell,	137 "	
Buncombe,	600 "	
Henderson,	300 "	
Yancy,	340 "	

We think we may safely assume that the representation in the next Congress from this State will be as follows:

First District,	DR. H. M. SHAW, Democrat.
Second "	THOMAS RUFFIN, Democrat.
Third "	WILLIAM S. ASHE, Democrat.
Fourth "	SION H. ROGERS, Whig.
Fifth "	JOHN KERR, Whig.
Sixth "	R. C. PURYEAR, Whig.
Seventh "	BURTON CRAIGE, Democrat.
Eighth "	THOS. L. CLINGMAN.

Messrs. SHAW, RUFFIN, ASHE, and CRAIGE all occupied the ground of opposition to a division of the public lands or their proceeds; and they planted themselves also on the position of President PIERCE in relation to the extension of American institutions. Messrs. LEWIS and BOYD, of the fourth and sixth Districts, occupied the same grounds. The result of the election may be justly regarded as a triumph of the administration of Gen. PIERCE.

☞ The last Richmond Enquirer says: "It gives us sincere pleasure to announce to our readers that Roger A. Pryor, Esq., has become interested in the Enquirer, and will, in a few days, enter upon his editorial duties. Mr. Pryor is well known to the country as a vigorous and graceful writer, and a gentleman of the soundest and truest strict-construction Republican principles. Mr. Pryor's association with us, in the editorial management of the paper, will give new energy and spirit to the Enquirer, and will commend it more strongly than ever to the Democracy in all portions of the country."

THE WEATHER. We now have—after nearly a forty days' rain—clear and pleasant weather, though rather warm. The corn crop will turn out a much better one than was expected, though upon the streams it has been damaged by standing water. The tobacco crop must fall considerably short of that of last year.

☞ We learn that Thomas J. Judkins, Esq., Sheriff of Warren, settled his accounts with the Comptroller on the 7th instant. Judkins and Warren are still far ahead. We believe this is the third year he has been the first in settling his public accounts.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS! We learn that very well executed counterfeit ten dollar notes are in circulation on the Bank of Cape Fear, payable at Fayetteville. One of them was offered in the Cape Fear Bank in this place on Saturday last.

PEACHES. We are indebted to the politeness of Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq., for some of the finest and most luscious peaches of the season.

☞ We are under obligations to Maj. Phillips, Agent of Adams' Express, for New York and Baltimore papers in advance of the mail.

OUR NEW DRESS.

RALEIGH STANDARD. This old-established paper appears in a new dress. It may now be said to be the neatest, as it always has been one of the ablest and best papers published in the State. Long may its enterprising and indefatigable Proprietor live to enjoy the liberal patronage he so richly merits and receives.

Tarborough Southerner.

The last North Carolina Standard comes to us in a new dress and considerably enlarged. It is, of course, greatly improved in its appearance by the change. If Holden would only set himself to work to brush up his *politics* a little by moderating his Democratic excesses, and speaking more charitably of the Whigs, it would be a still further improvement. We do not ask or expect him to budge an inch from his political position, but we respectfully suggest to his consideration a more liberal and less intolant course towards a party which numbers in its ranks so many distinguished and patriotic citizens of his own State.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

We are obliged to Syme for the above, but we must at the same time remark that we have not been as illiberal and "intolerant" as he supposes. We have uniformly, as we think, done justice to the Whigs. Mr. Syme's remarks about our illiberality would apply with much force to the Raleigh Register.

THE N. C. STANDARD comes to us this week in a handsome new dress. The Standard is an ably conducted paper, and deserves the encouragement which has been meted out to it. The bold stand it took in the recent campaign—its fearless denunciation of disorganizers, and its zeal in behalf of the priniciples of the Democratic party, should draw to it the support of the "faithful" throughout the State.

Charlotte Democrat.

N. C. STANDARD. This paper has put on an entire new dress, and looks as bright and clean as Democracy itself—almost. The reading matter has been increased one-fourth. The Standard is too well known to require commendation from us; but we must express our gratification at the course it has pursued in reference to the Congressional election in its own district. Holden is a very prudent, cautious man, but when he does strike somebody feels the blow.

Salisbury Banner.

THE STANDARD. Mr. Holden of the Standard has dressed that paper in an entire new suit, making it one of the handsomest sheets in, or out of the State. An extensive patronage for the last ten years, during which Mr. Holden has presided over its columns, not only entitles it to, but justifies the editor in making this improvement. May it go on and prosper.

Goldsboro' New Era.

N. C. STANDARD. We should have sooner noticed the fact that the Standard has made its appearance in a new and beautiful dress, and somewhat enlarged. We need hardly wish it success, for it has that already, and is certain to deserve it in the future.

Wilmington Journal.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE. The North Carolina Standard appears in a new costume, and is much improved by the change. It gives another evidence of enterprise with which we are not so well pleased; it copies the whole of Col. Benton's sketch of Macon, without a single word of acknowledgment to us for having given it the opportunity. We have a right, higher than that of mere professional courtesy, to be credited with those papers by whatever journal chooses to copy them.

New York Ev. Post.

We come forward at once to do justice to the Post in relation to the extract from Col. Benton's History. We copied from the National Intelligencer, overlooking the fact that the sketch first appeared in the Post. The Post is affording much gratification to the public by these extracts from Col. Benton's forthcoming work.

ELECTION OF CLERKS.

Nash—G. W. Ward re-elected County Court and W. W. Boddie Superior Court Clerk.

Duplin—J. J. Whitehead County Court and E. P. Rutledge Superior Court.

Halifax—W. W. Daniel County Court and G. V. Hardee Superior Court.

Caldwell—S. P. Dula, Whig, re-elected County Court Clerk by 193 votes over Elisha P. Miller, Whig; C. McD. Dickson, Democrat, elected Superior Court Clerk.

Stokes—Hon. John Hill County Court, and S. H. Taylor Superior Court Clerk.

Surry—Mr. Dobson County Court Clerk, and Mr. Hamlin Superior Court.

Franklin—Young Patterson re-elected County Court Clerk by 73 majority over Davis Young; R. R. S. Lawrence Superior Court without opposition.

Pasquotank—J. W. Hinton County Court and F. M. Charles Superior Court.

Perquimons—Mr. Wilson County Court and T. R. Simpson Superior Court.

Chowan—Mr. Skinner County Court and W. E. Norfleet Superior Court.

Gates—H. L. Eure County Court and W. L. Boothe Superior Court.

Washington—F. F. Fagan County Court.

Anson—N. D. Boggan County Court, by 76 majority over Boyd; Mr. Haire Superior Court.

Wayne—Mr. Aycock County Court and Mr. Bryan Superior Court.

Lenoir—N. Hunter County Court and G. W. Venters Superior Court.

Greene—Jas. Williams County Court and Wm. Fields Superior Court.

Craven—Wm. S. Blackledge Superior Court.

Edgecombe—Wm. S. Pitt County Court and Wm. M. Pippen Superior Court.

Jones—Charles Gerock County Court and Thos. J. Whitaker Superior Court.

Pitt—H. H. Sheppard re-elected C. Court Clerk.

Alamance—John Faucett re-elected County Court and W. J. Gragson Superior Court.

Gen. Joseph Allison was not a candidate for re-election as Clerk of Orange County Court. He has been in the service of the County, in various capacities, for upwards of forty years, and was no doubt admonished by his age to decline. As Col. Benton would say, he is about "touching the limit of manly life"—but we wish him many more years of usefulness and happiness. Orange County never gave birth to a more honest man, or to one who has served her people with more single-heartedness or fidelity.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE. The American Democracy generally will be glad to hear of the re-election to Congress of this able and eloquent man. He was elected two years ago over Leslie Coombs, and he has just been returned by over 500 majority over ex-Governor Letcher. This District is the Ashland, and the Whig papers even appealed to the ashes of Mr. Clay, which repose within its borders. But all would not do. Breckenridge goes back to the House, and light and hope are gilding his upward progress.

Lieut. Beale writes that in his exploration west he has come across the Huerfano Butte, a curious pillar, sugar loaf in shape, of solid rock, and about three hundred feet in height. Whereupon Col. Benton exclaims, enthusiastically, "but that Huerfano Butte!—solid rock, three hundred feet high, sugar loaf form, visable twelve miles!—that column built by the hands of Nature to receive a statue of Columbus, pointing to the west and saying to the magic car as it flies along,—'That is the road to India!'"

☞ W. J. Sqiggins proposes to publish a Whig paper in Murfreesborough. He speaks in his prospectus of the ladies as "those ever-blooming flowers that throw sunshine on this gloomy waste of man's existence." True enough. Hurrah for Sqiggins and—Bowers!

REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

The [illegible] a list of ministers, consuls, and other diplomatic and commercial agents of the United States in foreign countries, and of the places of their residence, who have been appointed from March 4th last, up to August 1st instant, and accepted their respective offices, as follows, viz:

GREAT BRITAIN.

James Buchanan, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, London; Daniel E. Sickles secretary of legation, do.

Consuls—Nathaniel Hawthorne, Liverpool; James McDowall, Leith, Pt. of Edinburgh; William H. D. Wolf, Dundee; Philip T. Heartt, Glasgow; M. J. Lynch, Dublin; James Keeman, Hong Kong; Robt. W. Fraser, Halifax; James M. Tarlton, Melbourne; John W. Howden, Bermuda; John F. Bacon, Nassau; John L. Nelson, Turk's Island.

RUSSIA.

Thomas H. Seymour, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, St. Petersburg; R. A. Elring, secretary of legation, do.

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

Henry Shelton Sanford, acting charge d'affaires at Paris.

Consuls—Duncan K. McRae, Paris; John P. Sullivan, Bayome; William H. Vesey, Havre; Samuel Dinsmere, Marseilles.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Pierre Soule, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Madrid.

Consuls—Alex. M. Clayton, Havana; Edward Warrell, Matanzas; Stephen Cochran, Santiago de Cuba; John Parsons, San Juan, or St. Johns.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

George R. Dwyer, consul Mozambique.

BELGIUM.

J. J. Seibles, charge d'affaires, Brussels.

DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

August Belmont, charge d'affaires, Hague.
R. G. Barnwell, consul, Amsterdam.

DANISH DOMINIONS.

Henry Bedinger, charge d'affaires, Copenhagen.
F. B. Wells, consul, Elsineur.
Charles J. Helm, commercial agent, St. Thomas.

PRUSSIA.

Peter D. Vroom, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Berlin; O. Jennings Wise, secretary of legation, do.

AUSTRIA.

Henry R. Jackson, charge d'affaires, Vienna.
Consuls—George W. Lippett, Vienna; Wyndham Robertson, Triesto; Donald G. Mitchell, Venice.

WURTEMBURG.

Max Stetthelmer, consul, Stuttgardt.

BADEN.

John Scherff, consul, Manuheim.

HANSEATIC OR FREE CITIES.

Consuls—S. M. Johnson, Hamburg; Wm. Mildebrand, Bremen.

SWITZERLAND.

Theodore S. Fay, minister resident, Berne.
Consuls—Daniel S. Lee, Basle; George H. Goundie, Zurich.

SARDINIAN STATES.

Consul—F. Felix Foresti, Genca.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Robert Dale Owen, charge d'affaires, Naples.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

Edward De Leon, consul-general, Alexandria.

GREECE.

Consul—Amos S. York, Ionian republic, Zante.

BARBARY STATES.

Consul—Samuel D. Heap, Tunis.

CHINA.

R. J. Walker, commissioner.
Consuls—Thomas H. Hyatt, Amoy; R. C. Murphy, Shanghai.

SUMATRA.

Robert R. Purvis, commercial agent, Padanay.

SANDWICH OR HAWAHAM ISLANDS.

David L. Gregg, commissioner, Honolulu.
Consuls—Banjamin F. Angel, Honolulu; Geo. M. Chase, Lahaina.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

James Gadsden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Mexico; J. Cripps, secretary of legation, do.

Consuls—John T. Pickett, Vera Cruz and Alvarado; Charles L. Denman, Acapulco; James A. Pleasants, Minatitlan.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Solon Borland, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; Frederick A. Beelen, secretary of legation.

James W. Fabens, commercial agent, San Juan de Nicaragua.

NEW GRANADA.

James S. Greene, charge d'affaires, Bogota.
Consuls—Thomas W. Ward, Panama; George W. Fletcher, Aspinwall.

VENEZUELA.

Isaac T. Golding, consul, Laguayri.

EQUADOR.

Philo White, charge d'affaires, Quito.

BRAZIL.

William Trousdale, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Rio de Janeiro.

Consuls—Alexander Thomson, Maranham Island; Henry B. Dewey, Para; William Lilley, Pernambuco; Robert G. Scott, Rio de Janeiro; John R. Bennett, Bahai de San Salvador.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, OR BUENOS AYRES.

William H. Bissell, charge d'affaires, Buenos Ayres.

CHILI.

Samuel Medary, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Santiago.

Consuls—Reuben Wood, Valparaiso; Wm. B. Plato, Talcahuano.

PERU.

John R. Clay, envoy ext

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We publish below a Circular addressed by Mr. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, to the "Committees appointed to examine and pass on the qualifications of those wishing to become teachers of Common Schools." This Circular breathes the right spirit, and must be productive of good. It is evident that all Mr. Wiley's energies are enlisted in this noble cause:

To the Committees appointed to examine and pass on the qualifications of those wishing to become teachers of Common Schools.

GENTLEMEN:

The first clause of the 9th section of the Act providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools, is in these words:—

"The Superintendent of Common Schools for the State shall annually issue to the Examining Committee of each County a circular letter of instructions and suggestions as to the qualifications of teachers."

Hoping that the new pamphlet edition of the School Laws has by this time reached all the Officers of the Common School system in the State, I now proceed to issue this my first letter of suggestions, according to the provisions of the above recited clause; and to enable myself to counsel with prudence, I have been endeavoring to become practically acquainted with the operations of our Common School system in different parts of the State.

There has been considerable complaint of the want of competency and diligence in teachers; and there are a number of persons interested in the cause of education, who have advocated severe restrictions on the granting of licenses to teach, and the establishment of a high standard of qualifications.

On the other hand, some are of opinion that the choice of instructors should be left to the people of each neighborhood, and no test required except that of local popularity. The opinions of each party run into an erroneous extreme; and our proper guides in this matter are the original object of the law establishing a system of Common Schools, and the actual condition of popular intelligence in the State.

The first great end proposed, was to learn all the children of North-Carolina to read and write—to manage their own business affairs, to read the history and constitution of the country and the word of God, and to keep themselves acquainted with the progress of events—accomplishments very essential in all the free citizens of a free country. This object was predicated on the fact that very many of our people could not read, and on the supposition that such a condition of things retarded the progress of the State in judicious improvements, tended to produce injurious social inequalities, and was the fruitful source of want and suffering.

The object has not yet been accomplished; and until it is, and the standard of popular intelligence is thereby elevated, it would be unwise, and in fact impossible, to establish a very high standard of mental acquirements in teachers of Common Schools. Still there should be some standard, regulated with reference to the actual wants of the country; and it should be advanced with the increasing intelligence of the community, and be kept only so far above it as to be in a condition to sympathise with it and be useful in promoting it.

If we will always keep these considerations in view, we cannot mistake our duties in the premises; and upon these views our present laws in regard to teachers are founded.

In the first place, the popular will is represented in the District Committees selected by the people: these Committees choose the teachers, while, at the same time, they are limited in the objects of their choice.

A County Committee of Examination is appointed to pass on the merits of all teachers; and only those having the certificates of this committee are allowed to draw public monies. That this committee might act with a practical reference to the wants of the country, I have prepared for it a form of certificate which has been approved by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and which is to be exclusively used.

It allows a tolerably wide margin to the committee to discriminate as to the merits of teachers so as to suit all classes; and from this method of granting licenses several good results are confidently anticipated. In the first place it enables the committee, without doing apparent injustice to superior merit, to grant certificates to those qualified only to teach new beginners and small children: a class of teachers needed in every county—at least there are neighborhoods in every county where no higher qualifications are required.

Secondly—These certificates will not deceive the community, as the rank of the teacher is designated, and the certificate shows on its face whether the holder takes the lowest, the highest, or an intermediate position.

Thirdly—Merit is thus rewarded and stimulated to greater exertions by having proper discriminations in its favor; and holders of No. 1 certificates will be sought after where such teachers are needed.

Fourthly—A healthful emulation will be created among teachers; and as the certificates have to be annually renewed, the whole community will see who is progressing, who is stationary, and who is going backward.

Fifthly—Those having the lowest rank, and never improving with the increasing intelligence, will, after a fair trial, be cut off.

Such is the existing state of things and the views on which it is founded; and in regard to it, I wish to submit to the Examining Committees a few plain and practical considerations.

1. The law, while it is as strict, perhaps, as it is judicious to make it, is not too harsh, and cannot possibly do injustice to those wishing to teach, if it is fairly administered. On this account, and because this part of our Common School Laws is of vital importance, *I must insist that it be always enforced.*

Disobedience, allowed with impunity, creates a contempt for the law—contempt for the law is followed by contempt for the whole system of Common Schools.

One teacher in a county having no certificate discourages all the other teachers, puts an end to honorable emulation, and is a prolific source of complaints, criminations and confusion. Merit is generally modest and diffident: but still there are few teachers worthy of encouragement who will not be always ready to be fairly tried by an honest and enlightened tribunal.

2. Your own good sense and practical acquaintance with the wants of the community must be your guide in making examinations: if you are thus influenced, you will not of course give too many certificates to those of the lowest grade, nor grant licenses to any who cannot read and write and teach the elementary branches of Arithmetic. These branches *all* should be able to teach; but all are not required to teach Geography and Grammar, and those standing no examination on these studies, receive no numbers upon them. But while proper allowances are to be made for want of mental culture, and for the sphere in which it is to operate, no allowance can be made for the want of moral character. The office of School Teacher, however considered by some, is the next in honor and importance to that of Pastor; and an immoral, profligate or sensual man, in such a position, is a wolf among lambs, and sure to do mischief, however watched. It is our solemn duty to guard the innocence of the State against such corrupting influences; but while so acting we should also be careful not to give countenance to sectarian prejudices in opposition to other religious denominations, but tolerate alike all who acknowledge "the being of a God, the truth of the christian religion, or the Divine authority of the Old and New Testament," and do not hold "religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State."

3. I would suggest to you to encourage good teachers to locate permanently in neighborhoods, as they can thus be more useful in creating and fostering a spirit of education, can have their salaries, in time, increased by private subscriptions, and can also, in other respects, make their vocation more profitable by cultivating farms or carrying on, or having carried on, other industrial or commercial occupations.

I hope you will also always recommend to teachers to hold public examinations, which, when well conducted, have a powerful effect in creating among children a desire to attend school, while they also give importance to the school, and to some extent, test the capacity of the teacher.

A public examination, with speeches, dialogues, badges, processions, &c., &c., will operate favorably for education when persuasion will not: they enlist the hearts of the children who will add their importunities to the advice of teachers to engage parents to send to school.

4. Encourage as much as possible the very poor, and especially poor females, to become teachers.

We cannot expect men to teach Common Schools for $15 *per* month, if, by an expensive education, family influence, &c. they are in a situation to apply themselves more profitably to other callings.

There is, however, a class, a numerous class, who are hired out to field labor, and many of these, if properly awakened, could become excellent teachers, and make more than twice as much as by their present occupations. If induced to go to school—to attend the free schools till they are able to teach new beginners, they could then get a certificate: with the proceeds of a few schools they could go to higher schools, &c., &c., and soon become thriving men, making the best teachers, the best citizens, and the most enterprising members of society, with their eyes always steadily upwards. Thousands of such teachers could be made by a little friendly advice and care on the part of their more fortunate neighbors; and one young man, thus rescued from an unhappy lot and started on an upward course, honorable and profitable to himself, and useful to the public, will create a spirit of education in the right place, will open the eyes of the blind, shew ignorant people *what can be made* by education, thus making a circle in the waters which will continue to widen to an indefinite extent.

But a helpless female, who cannot push her fortune in the world, and yet is born dependent on the labor of her own hands, when started on such a career, fairly electrifies surrounding ignorance and prejudice, and is a standing miracle performed by means of our Common Schools. Imagine a girl—you can see them in your own neighborhood—a girl with natural sensibilities and capabilities, for heart and mind are inherited by all ranks and classes—but from her being necessary for her own existence or that of her parents, that she be hired out to wages. What is the hope before her? In the factories she may make four to six dollars *per* month, and may preserve her character, though inhaling a noisome atmosphere—in the fields she may earn three dollars *per* month and live on to old age, with a temper soured by unnatural employments, with a disposition unfitted for the important duties of house-keeper, and with chronic diseases to embitter her existence. Or such a one may, for board and coarse clothes, go into domestic service—follow those labors becoming the modesty and delicacy of her nature, but in a state of hopeless dependence, and subject to the whims and caprices of a mistress.

There is another road open to such a one, leading from want and social inferiority, to independence, to respect, and to usefulness and happiness—and it lies through our Common Schools.

Set such an example in one neighborhood—the example of a girl, without any help from others except good advice, rising from the lowest social depths, becoming an ornament of society, commanding comparatively high wages for lady-like employment, living independently or forming high matrimonial alliances, and there is accomplished a great revolution in that whole region of country.

How many destitute girls have we in North-Carolina that could thus be honorably employed!

And females, for certain classes, make the best teachers; they are more patient, more easily win the affections of the young, and are more likely to mould to virtuous and refined sentiments, the plastic nature of childhood.

5. No school can be well taught where the pupils are not arranged in classes; and the subject of Text Books has caused more complaints than perhaps any other. I have been often appealed to in this matter, but I can only *recommend*, and have hesitated to do that, fearing that the interests of book-makers and book-sellers, the preferences of teachers and parents, and the fault-finding tendencies of captious minds might render my advice unavailing. I have no authority to *prescribe*—but as the Official Head of the system of Common Schools, anxious to promote its success, I feel called on to advise; and I do this, not because my judgment is better than that of others, but because I hope in this way to do good, and because my opinion has been repeatedly called for. The constant *change* of books is expensive to parents, and injurious to scholars; and the great *diversity* of books, in a large school, renders it impossible for the teacher to do justice to the pupils. By being arranged in classes, each one is called oftener to recitation, emulation is excited, and the recitation of each member of the class is an exercise for all the class. I recommend, therefore, that such ends may be attained, and the expense of purchasing books be curtailed; and while these are the great ends, I desire also to recommend books worthy in themselves; and under all the circumstances, the best, in my judgment, though each one may not come up to all the requirements of the most astute critics.

The resources of our State, to the great detriment of our people, having heretofore been overlooked by ourselves, and by the world abroad, I have deemed it my duty to try to see justice done to North-Carolina, in her schools, supported by her means; and the brief allusions to our State, in the Geographies, and the remarkable errors in some of these allusions, have given me an opportunity of carrying out, in part, my desires.

I have been permitted (several Publishers and in fact all being very willing to such an arrangement) to have an Appendix inserted in a special edition of some Geography intended for this State. The cost is to be the same, and I am in no way interested in the sale, and receive no compensation for the labor.

This Appendix will be brief, but I desire it to be accurate; and being much of my time on the road, and exact information in regard to our State being hard to procure, the Appendix has not yet gone on to the Publisher. As soon as it can be exhibited to the Hon. D. L. Swain, the distinguished President of the University, I will send it on, and the Publishers inform me that it will be in print in a very short time after its reception by them.

The Geography I have selected is Mitchell's Intermediate, generally the most reliable work of this kind; and the edition for North-Carolina will no doubt be ready by the 1st of October next. An eminent and competent Literary gentleman of this State has been seriously entertaining the idea of making a series of *North-Carolina Readers*; and as I am anxious, for many reasons, to encourage such an enterprise, and am in no way interested pecuniarily in it, I have been waiting events, and am not therefore prepared to recommend Readers. I require the new series to be as cheap as any other—I am sure they will be as good; and if they can be made, having to some extent a local interest, they will be read with more zeal, and if recommended, be more uniformly used. Indeed such is the great variety of Readers that no series, not of home manufacture, is likely to be generally used; and I may add that in this matter I have consulted only the interests of the State, and sacrificed, to some extent, my own.

I hope to know, in a short time, whether we are to have a series of North-Carolina Readers; and in the mean time I recommend for Text Books, in the several branches to which they relate, the following works, viz:—

WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK—improved edition,
EMERSON'S ARITHMETIC—three parts,
BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY—special edition for North-Carolina.

I would also recommend, when such works are used,

RAND'S SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.

It is to be regretted that Music is not generally included among the studies at our primary schools; and if Common School teachers could be induced to devote some attention to this subject, and to give occasional lessons in singing, they would enhance the value of their services, and make their schools more popular.

I hope also to see the day when the more useful branches of Natural Philosophy will be taught in our Common Schools; and indeed, in this practical age, all studies tending to promote the industrial arts are becoming interesting and important to every class of people.

Every scholar should be in possession of a Dictionary as soon as he learns to read; and when teachers exercise their pupils in spelling, from memory, they should give out the words from a work of this sort, and give also the definition.

As best suited to the purposes of our primary schools, I recommend, without hesitation,

WORCESTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY.

And I earnestly hope that all teachers, at least, will supply themselves with copies.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I need hardly suggest to you the propriety of a kind and patient demeanor towards applicants for certificates—nor the importance of so acting as to shew that your only object is to prevent unworthy persons from propagating errors and immorality in our public schools.

Acting without reward, you are all, I doubt not, governed by the best motives: you will encourage timid merit, expose to the public only such errors and blunders as the general interest demands that they should know, speak a good word to those desiring to excel, stimulate all to greater excellence, and present an inexorable front to impudent stupidity and vice.

Please have this letter read by all candidates for certificates; and if it seems to you to be of tedious length and plain in style, remember that it is essential for all the friends and agents of our system to understand each other, and to work with united efforts.

I sympathise with you in your labors, and can only remind you that all good men have a common interest in the success of our Common Schools, and in the progress of the people in general intelligence and morality.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools.

P. S. It is possible that there will be published soon a small practical work on the *Minerals* and *Soils* of North-Carolina: if so, and it is approved by the State Geologist, I hope it will be universally introduced into our schools. I would also recommend to our teachers to study

TRACY'S COMMERCIAL AND MECHANICAL ARITHMETIC,

and to teach classes in it. I earnestly recommend also that all Mathematical recitations be made on

THE BLACK BOARD,

and not on the Slate. I feel also bound to enjoin strict attention to the *physical*, as well as the *mental and moral growth and development of the pupils.* Cleanliness—exercise in the open air—good water and cheerful habits, are all important; and a teacher, with a proper knowledge of human nature, and a disposition to be faithful in the discharge of all duties, can make the School House, as it ought to be, a pleasant resort instead of a prison or a penitentiary, as it too often seems to be. But teachers are not always to blame for this: injudicious neighborhood interference not unfrequently makes the Master's situation distasteful to himself and odious to his pupils.

GRAPES. No fruit is more unjustly assailed on account of its deleterious tendencies than this delicious luxury. The medical properties of the grape are well understood in the countries where they are raised in abundance, and they are frequently prove sources of relief to serious types of sickness. They are efficacious in the highest degree in the removal of obstructions in the lungs, liver and kidneys, and it is said that dyspepsia and affections of the liver have no existence in the vicinity of the European vineyards. These results are brought about by thinning the blood and causing, at the same time, an increased circulation. In fevers, their invigorating and cooling properties are of eminent use. They are also serviceable in dysentery. Precaution, however, should be taken that the fruit is perfectly ripe, when in this condition, they may be eaten in any quantities with impunity. The paper from which we derive this information remarks that "they give vigor and activity to delicate and feeble constitutions, and no other fruit engenders so great a change in the feelings and strength of the aged, as well as those of youth, as the ripened grape, when in large quantities. They are antiseptic, and arrest a tendency to mortification and decompostion, and by their cooling qualities allay irritation, and acting as a dilutent remove obstructions from the wild system." Such being the important medicinal qualities of the grape, our citizens should seek to have in their gardens ample vineyards; for, besides being useful as a medicine, the grape has no superior as a platable fruit.

A CHEAP AND DURABLE WHITEWASH. A. J. Downing recommended the following preparation of white wash for brick or stone, as cheap and durable, and thoroughly tested by him: "Slake half a bushel of lime in a barrel, by pouring over it hot water enough to cover it four or five inches deep, stirring till slaked; then fill the barrel two-thirds full of water and add one bushel of water lime. Dissolve in water, and add three pounds sulphate of zinc. The whole should be of the thickness of paint, ready for use with the brush. This wash is improved by the addition of a peck of white sand, stirred in just before using. The color is a pale stone color, nearly white. To make it fawn color, add one pound yellow ochre, two pounds of raw umber, and two pounds Indian red. To make it drab, add one pound each of Indian red, umber and lampblack."

EXTRAORDINARY INITIATION. The Division of the Sons of Temperance, in this place, initiated a Deaf mute into their Order, on Thursday night last. This individual is an interesting and intelligent young man, who was educated at the Asylum in Staunton. It was a novel and highly interesting scene and was witnessed and participated in by a larger number of the members than usually attended the meetings of the Divisions; and there were also present several members of the Order from a distance, who had come here as delegates to the State Temperance Convention. *Charlottesville Jeffersonian.*

DEATH OF JUDGE MANLY. Judge Hiram Manly, of Tallahassee, Fla., died at St. Marks, Fla., on the 9th inst., aged fifty years. He was a native of Mass.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR AT SMYRNA. The National Intelligencer has been favored with a private letter from an officer of the sloop of war St. Louis, from which it makes the annexed extracts, relating the circumstances at Smyrna connected with the arrest of the Hungarian Costa, and the considerations which decided the commander of the St. Louis to demand his release. It appears that Capt. Ingraham felt very sensibly the delicacy of the position in which he was placed, and was much embarrassed how to act; but the opinions and advice of our Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, confirmed by the claim of the prisoner to American protection, decided the captain not unnaturally, that the course of peril, or of battle, if need be, was the course of duty:

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS,
SMYRNA, JULY 7, 1853.

I wrote you that one Martin Costa, a Hungarian refugee, had been forcibly taken on board of an Austrian brig of war, and confined in double irons. Although he was not a citizen of the United States, still he had made his declaration of intention to apply to become such. Capt. Ingraham, knowing that certain death would await the man if he should be carried to Austria, determined, if possible, to save him, if he could do it without compromising our flag. Orders had been issued by the Austrian consul to carry the man away on the 29th of June. Capt. Ingraham, hearing this on the night of the 28th, sent his protest that the man must not be carried away until it was fully settled whether or not Martin Costa was an American.

On the morning of the 29th our ship made sail and bore down towards the Austrian brig, and anchored near, so we could watch and see that the man was not carried off. The Austrians, thinking that we were going to take the man, made every preparation to receive us. During the morning the Austrian Captain sent word that the man would not be sent away. Letters came the same day from Mr. Brown, the Charge d'Affairs *ad interim* at Constantinople, stating that Costa was a citizen of the United States, and as such was entitled to protection from our country. Well, as things stood, the captain was in doubt how to act, but asked that further time might be allowed so as to hear from Mr. Marsh, who was daily expected at Constantinople. The Austrians gave until last Saturday, the 2d of July. Other letters came from Constantinople, but still Capt. Ingraham was in doubt, and after a little conversation with the Consul, the Captain and Consul went on board the Austrian brig of war to see Martin Costa.

After some conversation, Martin Costa demanded protection from the American flag. Capt. Ingraham then told him he should have it. The Captain and Consul returned on board of our ship, and the Captain sent word to the Austrian that he demanded Martin Costa by four o'clock in the evening. After this was known tremendous excitement spread through out the ship; all hands were called to quarters to make preparations for action; the big guns were loaded, cutlasses, small-arms, boarding-pikes, and every thing ready for an engagement. The Surgeons brought out their instruments, ready to cut off legs, patch up wounds, &c.

The shore was crowded with people, to witness the engagement, as they thought the bloody work was going to take place. The news spread like wild-fire throughout Smyrna, and the people were as much excited as we were. Delegations came off to the ship to see if something could not be done to prevent an action. After four or five hours, (happily for all parties,) the American and Austrian consuls came to a compromise; that is, the Austrian Consul, who had full control of the man, consented that Martin Costa should be delivered up into the hands of the French consul, who consented to take charge of him, until everything was fully settled by the two Governments as to who had claim to the man. Well, after this was settled, of course we all breathed much freer than we did before. No doubt but many lives would have been lost on both sides. Although our guns are much larger than the Austrians', still at the near quarter we intended fighting, their guns would have been just as destructive as ours. The Austrian force consisted of one brig of sixteen guns, one schooner of ten guns, and three mail steamers, which would no doubt have assisted in the engagement. So you see their force was much larger than ours. There was a general rejoicing after the matter was settled, and the American citizens in Smyrna gave a dinner to Capt. Ingraham and his officers on the 4th of July. There was a general jollification, and there was a popping of bottle-corks instead of the big guns. Last night we gave a ball on board to some of the residents of Smyrna, who have been very kind to us since our arrival in port.

OUR PRESIDENT. The President of the United States is not an old man. "His eye is not dimmed with years, nor is his natural force abated." But he has reached a period of life at which firm, frank, and honest men rarely change the principles by which their lives have been guided, and which they have cherished and defended through the sunshine and storm. Such a man is the President, and such is the unyielding tenacity with which he has clung to the national democratic creed. *He will never abandon it.* To suppose that he can do so in his policy or his practice, is to suppose that his identity can be changed. So, too, it is with the eminent and able men from all sections of the country whom he has summoned to share in his counsels. Their most strenuous opponents will at least concede to them one and all, fixedness of purpose and force of will.

Washington Union.

Perhaps no one, unless he be in closest relations with the President, can understand the full force of the above quotation. No one unless he be thus situated, can fully appreciate that disinterested zeal for the welfare of the country which actuates our Democratic President. We are not of that class, which rushes out of the plain way to find perverse and unmanly motives for the action of a tried Democrat like FRANKLIN PIERCE. That he has but one aim, the glory and success of his country, while he remains at its head; that all his appointments have been directed with this aim; that he has not proscribed men on account of former differences of opinion, when he found them at the common altar of the Democracy—is evident to any one, who does not wish to pervert the true meaning of his intelligent and national action. The Democracy expect of him, in the increasing influence of the federal patronage—a fair distribution among all sections of the country, a steady hand against the encroachments of federal consolidation, and a clear head, not only to discern the time honored principles of the party but to apply them vigorously to each case, as it arises in the progress of his administration. That he will meet this expectation, we are fully assured by what he has already done. As during the canvass, there was found in his course nothing to condemn; nothing but what the purest propriety and most sterling Democracy would approve, so in his administration, he has proved and will prove himself a national man, with a head to discern and a head to guide us, in the old Democratic path and to adapt our principles to the exigencies as they arise. *Ohio Statesman.*

WOMAN IN JAIL FOR DEBT. There is now a widow woman incarcerated in the Portland Jail, for no other offence than that of being unable to meet her liabilities. The facts are these:

The husband of this lady died a few years since, leaving her about three hundred dollars. He was a young man well known in this community, and respected. Since his disease, she has resided with her aged and poor parents, and become responsible for the rent of the house. Gradually, the small amount left her melted away, and finally when the rent bill come in she was unable to pay it. She was sued, judgment obtained, and execution taken out. The usual bond to disclose was given, and the time appointed, but, by a very natural mistake on her part, it was not made. The consequence was, that she must involve her sureties *or go to jail.* Like an honorable woman, she chose the latter; and there she now is—a prisoner, within the gloomy walls of that terrible building. *Portland Argus.*

HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES. We attended on Thursday a sale of negroes belonging to the estate of the late John Brown, of the North Garden, and though they were not of that class of negroes suited to the Southern trade they were sold at very high prices. Two men of the ages of thirty-five, and thirty-seven, brought $1,275 for the first, $1,205 for the other. A negro boy seven years old brought $650. The lot numbering eleven of all ages and of both sexes, averaged $601 a piece. *Charlottesville Advocate.*

For the Standard.

BEAUFORT HARBOUR—THE RAIL ROAD.

The Greensborough Patriot of last week republishes an article from the Salisbury paper with a letter in answer from Gov. Morehead on the subject of the survey of the proposed Railroad from the Harbour of Beaufort to the Raleigh and Wilmington Railroad, at or near the town of Goldsborough. It may be that the suspicions of the writer of "Yadkin" as to the survey may be well founded, and that there may be grounds to fear that interested considerations may operate on some who may be connected with this business, and therefore it is proper that the public eye should be directed to it. But if I have examined the charter correctly and understood its provisions, the President of the North Carolina Railroad has nothing to do with this survey and no authority to interfere in its direction or termination whatever. The charter provides that the Governor or President of the board of Internal Improvements is required to make *the necessary arrangements*, with the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad for the survey; and this "arrangement" having been made in the appointment of a suitable corps of Engineers, the business of the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad is at an end. The Directors nor their President have no authority under the charter, whatever they may assume, to control or direct the survey. They have no right to give any orders or instructions on the subject. Nor is the Engineer in any way responsible to them for the manner in which he may discharge his duty. The charter requires that the Chief Engineer who shall make the survey to make an accurate estimate of the cost for the construction and to make his "report to the Board of Internal Improvements." If any one is authorized to control and direct this matter it is not the President of the North Carolina Railroad, but to the Governor, as President of the Board of Internal Improvements, and for the very obvious reason that it will become that Board to make a report to the next General Assembly and to advise or not, as it shall think proper, for the State to become interested in the work by taking stock. If I be correct in my reading of the charter it is the duty of the Governor and not the President of the Central Road to look to this business, and see that the survey is made exclusively with a view to the public interest, irrespective of favors or former speculations.

BEAUFORT.

THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS. The Howard Benevolent Association of New Orleans having exhausted all their funds, have, in view of the continued spread of the pestilence there, addressed an appeal to the Louisianians and other benevolent individuals at the North. An Episcopal Clergyman of New Orleans, in a letter to Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of New York, says:

"I have this day visited forty-four persons sick with the fever, and by to-morrow I do not expect to find ten of them alive. I am going from house to house, from one scene of the most appalling wretchedness, only to see another, worse, if that be possible, than the last. My dear friend, for God's sake help us. Get what you can and remit it to me for the 'Howard Association,' (you know all about it, for you are a member,) and the poor will bless you. This morning I went into a lonely little hut, and there I found the father dead, the mother hugging her babe, only four days old, to her heart, striving to nurse it, while the black vomit was actually streaming from her mouth. Such are the objects for which I plead. The mother is since dead, the babe is alive. I took it and got a black woman to be its mother—not one cent had these people. My friend, I could give you a groat many similar cases of suffering, but forbear. You will, I know, help us to keep these poor dying creatures."

In response to this appeal, several of the leading merchants of New York immediately subscribed the sum of $1,465, of which $1,000 was remitted to the Howard Association on Friday, and a similar amount it was expected, would be forwarded yesterday. The subscriptions in New York, during the present week, it is said, will probably reach $5,000. The citizens of New Orleans and of Louisiana, now at the North, held a meeting at the Astor House, in New York, yesterday, to take into consideration the distressed condition of their fellow-citizens.

The yellow fever deaths in New Orleans on the 31st ult. were 119; on the 1st inst., 106; on the 2nd, 115, and on the 4th, 123. Among the victims is Dr. Nye, a native of New York.

"SATURDAY NIGHT! How the heart of the weary man rejoices, as, with his week's wages in his pocket he hies him home to gather his little ones around him and draw consolation from his hearthstone for the many hard hours he has toiled to win his pittance. Saturday night! How the poor woman sighs for very relief as she realizes that again God has sent her time for rest; and though her rewards have been small, yet is she content to live on, for even her heart builds up in the future a home where it is always Saturday eve! How the care worn man of business relaxes his brow, and, closing his shop, saunters deliberately around to gather up a little gossip ere he goes quietly home to take a good rest! How softly the young man pronounces the word, for a bright eyed maiden is in waiting, and this Saturday night shall be a blessed time for him—there will be few words spoken by the garden gate, and there will be pressure of hands—perhaps a pressure of lips—blessed Saturday night! To all kind Heaven has given a little leaven which works in the heart to stir up the gentle emotions, and Saturday night alone seems the meet and fitting time for dreaming gentle dreams. Blessed Saturday night! and we can but pray that through life we may bear with us the remembrance of its many holy hours now gone into the far past—memories which every Saturday but recalls like a benediction pronounced by one loved and gone."

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENTS. We learn from an authentic source that two of the four companies of the fourth regiment United States artillery now stationed in this harbor, have been ordered to the Rio Grande. Two companies of the third artillery, forming part of the garrison at Newport, Rhode Island, are also under orders to the same point. The company of the fourth artillery stationed at Oswego, to be withdrawn, to replace in part the force taken from the posts at this port.

The changes are consequent upon the advance of Santa Anna upon Camargo, who, it is said, has concentrated an army of six thousand men in that quarter; and of whose movements the Government have been fully advised.

[*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 6th.*

Tennessee and Missouri Elections.

LOUISVILLE, August 6. Returns from Tennessee show a loss and gain on both sides, making a stand off, with the result doubtful.

There is nothing definite from Missouri this morning.

In the Nashville district of Tennessee, Zollickoffer, whig, is elected to Congress. The impression prevails more confidently that Henry, whig, is elected Governor.

Latest from Kentucky and Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, August 6. In Kentucky the democrats have elected four of their candidates for Congress, namely Linn Boyd in the first district; J. M. Elliot, in the sixth; J. C. Breckinridge, in the eighth; and R. H. Stanton, in the tenth. The whigs have elected the other six.

In Tennessee, Zollickoffer (whig) is elected in the Nashville district. The democrats give up the election of Johnson for Governor.

Alabama Election.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6. The returns received from Alabama leave no doubt of the election of John A. Winston, for governor. The congressional returns are very imperfect, but indicate that Phillips (dem.) is elected in the Mobile district, and Abercrombie (whig) in the Montgomery district.

CHINESE LANGUAGE. Who would have thought six years ago that the laws of one of the States of the Union would have to be pulished in English and Chinese, for general circulation? Yet so it is. The ninth section of an act passed by the California Legislature for the collection of the foreign miners' tax has been printed in the Chinese language, for the information of more than thirty thousand Chinese in the new State. Ton'k Achich, a Chinaman, certifies that the translation is "faithful and good."

Albany Atlas.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

PECULIARITIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. At a meeting of the Newark (N. J.) Association of Teachers and friends of Education on Friday evening last, Mr. Burnet read an essay on the English language. He spoke of its origin, and history, of the attempts to utterly destroy it, and to flood it with words from foreign languages; but despite all this, with the sturdy energy, which characterizes the nations who speak it, it has retained its genius power, and beauty, and now composes ⅘ths of the copious and noble language which is spoken now by 75 millions of people.

STEELE paid the finest compliment to a woman that, perhaps, was ever offered. Of one woman, whom Congreve had also admired and celebrated, he says that, "to have loved her was a liberal education." "How often," he says, dedicating a volume to his wife, "has your tenderness removed pain from my sick head—how often anguish from my afflicted heart! If there are such beings as guardian angels, they are thus employed. I cannot believe one of them to be more good in inclination, or more charming in form than my wife." His breast seems to warm and his eyes to kindle when he meets with a good and beautiful woman, and it is with his heart, as well as with his hat, that he salutes her.

Thackeray.

A modest contemporary calls veal "unfinished beef." This is pretty good; but why not extend the vocabulary? Suppose we term lamb "incipient mutton," and denominate pig "premonitory pork?"

ENERGY OF CHARACTER. I love the energy that lasts until the end. There is something noble and dignified in it. The man that possesses such a trait of character must be respected, when this energy is employed in a good and worthy cause; and when his hands rest from their labors, and the busy mind sinks in its leaden sleep, science shall weep over departed glory, and society mourn an irreparable loss.

Some lone bachelor editor away out in Missouri, is guilty of the following,

Why is the heart of a lover like the sea serpent?

Because it is a secreter [sea creetur] of great sighs [size.] Dreadful, wasn't it?

A woman is a great deal like a piece of ivy. The more you are rained, the closer she clings to you. A wife's love don't begin to show itself till the sheriff is after you.

Wm. Cullen Bryant, editor of the New York Evening Post, has had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by the Union College of Schenectady, New York.

In the course of an inquest in London lately, Mr. Wakely, the coroner, observed that it would be well to acquaint the public with the fact that if a person in a house on fire had the presence of mind to apply a damp cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nostrils, they could effect a passage through the densest smoke; but the surest way would be to envelope the head and face completely in the damp cloth.

"Where is the hoe, Sambo?"
"Wid de rake, massa."
"Well, where is the rake?"
"Wid de hoe."
"But, where are both?"
"Why, bof togedder. I golly, old massa, you 'pears to to be berry 'ticular dis mornin!"

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. The Virginia State Temperance Convention assembled at Charlottesville, last Wednesday. Resolutions were adopted recommending the passage by the Legislature of a prohibitory law against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, to be submitted to the people of the State for their adoption or rejection.

"MADAME," said a cross-tempered physician to a patient, "if women were admitted to paradise, their tongues would make it a purgatory." "And some physicians, if allowed to practice there," replied the lady, "would soon make it a desert."

HARD DRINKING. "I understand," said a person to his neighbor, "that you are becoming a hard drinker."

"That's a slander," replied the neighbor, "for no one can drink easier."

"A GENTLEMAN," it is announced, "is one who promptly pays for his newspaper." What truth and symplicity! How brief, and yet how complete!

FOREIGN MINISTERS WITH AMERICAN WIVES. Don Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister at Washington, now abont to return home, married an American lady; Mr. Bodisco, the Russia Minister, has an American wife, and a family of seven children, American born; Monsieur Pageot, a former, and M. Sartiges, the present French Minister at Washington, have both American wives.

COMFORT FOR HOMELY WOMEN. "Beauty," says Lord Kames, "is a dangerous property, tending to corrupt the mind of the wife, though it soon loses its influence over the husband. A figure agreeable and engaging, which inspires affection, without the ebriety of love, is a much safer choice. The graces lose their influence, like beauty. At the end of thirty years, a virtuous woman, who makes an agreeable companion, charms her husband more than at first. The comparison of love to fire holds good in one respect, that the fiercer it burns the sooner it is extinguished."

We have just seen a man who complains of great distress from cholera-morbus. He ate heartily of vegetables at dinner yesterday, and of green fruit pies for a desert. At supper he also ate a few cucumbers. And yet he is sick of cholera-morbus. Is it not strange?

BAD SPELLING. A gentleman wrote Dr. Francis the following note:

"Dear Doctor—I caught cold yesterday, and have got a little horse. Please write what I shall do for them.

"J. P.—"

We annex the answer:

"Dear P. For the cold take half a pound of butter candy. For the little horse buy a saddle and bridle, and ride him out of town the first time we have pleasant weather.

"Yours,
Dr. F."

TEAS. The wholesale prices of tea have advanced at Boston ten per cent. on the greens and about fifteen per cent. on the blacks over the closing spring sales.

PANAMA RAILROAD. Twenty-three miles of this road are completed, and the remaining 23 miles under contract. The climate is so pestilental that every five yards of the road thus far, have cost a human life.

JUDGE EDMONDS ON SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS. Judge Edmonds, of New York, is out in a long article on the spirit-rappings. It throws no new light upon the subject, but reiterates the writer's implicit belief that the rappings and table-moving are the works of spirits, and repeats that he has had frequent communications from the dead. He professes to have sought earnestly for the motive of these manifestations, and to have found it out, but he reserves telling what it is until he publishes his book on the subjet.

A BROAD HINT. "Doctor," said a waggish parishoner of good old Parson F—— to him one day, "I think that I must have a pew nearer to the desk than where I now sit." "Why," says the parson, "can't you *hear* well where you are?" "Oh, yes," was the reply, but that aint it. The fact is, there are so many people before me and the pulpit, that by the time what you say gets back to where I am, it is *as flat as dish water!*"

ARRIVAL OF GIRAFFES. Two living girrffes, one measuring 17 feet and the other 15 feet in height, arrived at New York last week in the steamship Washington, from Bremen. They have been brought from Egypt at at an expense of $25,000.

The National Democrat says that the two old cannons used by Gen. Jackson in the battle of New Orleans, which had been objects of curiosity in the navy-yard at Brooklyn, were sold under general order made during the late administration to sell all the old guns. These guns were highly prized in the navy-yard as relics of the memorable 8th of January, 1815, and were objects of much curiosity on account of their singular construction. The officers of the yard appealed twice to the government to spare those two old guns, but the order was irrevocable, and they were sold.

The highest tax paid in New York is by Wm. B. Astor, whose tax this year is something over $40,000.

THE AMERICAN SENATOR TURNED CATHOLIC IS NO SENATOR AT ALL. Letters received here by the last steamer make it evident that the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, member of Congress from Philadelphia, is the gentleman referred to. His wife has long been a Roman Catholic, and his own sentiments have gradually been tending the same way. He has, however, joined the Roman Catholic Church, formally, for the first time, during his current visit to Rome.

DEATH OF COL. BLISS, OF THE ARMY. The Savannah papers contain a despatch from New Orleans, announcing that Col. Bliss, who served so gallantly in the Mexican war, and who was also known as the son-in-law of the late President Taylor, died of yellow fever, on the 5th instant, at Pascagoula.

PAVING THE STREETS WITH GOLD. Last week, while the express man was delivering a box of gold at R. K. Swift's Bank, in Chicago, Illinois, the box dropped from the dray and $35,000 of the regular California mint drops were scattered about Clark street. The shower of gold of course attracted a crowd; but it was all gathered up, and, what is worthy of remark, not a single dollar had been filched from shining "pile."

ALWAYS LOOK TO THE BRIGHT SIDE. Dr Johnson used to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks: For every bad there might be a worse, and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful it was not his neck!" When Feneton's library was on fiire, "God be praised," he exclaimed, "that is not the dwelling of some poor man!" this is the true spirit of submission—one of the most beautiful traits that can possess the human heart. Resolve to look this world on the sunny side, and you have almost half won the battle of life at the outset.

Fight against a hasty temper

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by fair competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR THE LADIES,

Black Geo de Rhine Silks,
" " " Nap,
" " " Sot,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barèges,
" " " Challys,
Plain Black Challys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Ilkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "

A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 93—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853. P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clematis, Perinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Palettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms*: also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
33	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

New Dry Goods Store.

JOHN CREECH HAS JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, and Children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols; a good assortment of Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing, which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.

☞ Fayetteville-Street, second door below Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

Raleigh, March 6, 1853. 32—w.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road Company,
JULY 19TH, 1853.

NOTICE.—AT THE LAST MEETING of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by public advertisement, to notify all delinquents, that interest from the date upon which the same was due will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the 1st day of October next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.

July 20th, 1853. 983—w6w.

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brussells do.
Maltese do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " &c., &c.

Received this day, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

July 21, 1853. 72—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY, OR, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable—persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at JONES' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at ANDREW BETTS' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. BECKWITH or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUR INterest in the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, in the Store lately owned by Rich'd Smith, (on the corner,) to Messrs. PECK & BLEDSOE, which will be kept well supplied by them with Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Our old friends and patrons will recollect we are next door to the corner, No. 29, Cheap Place, opposite Harding's, where we shall continue the Dry Goods business, and sell at our usual low prices. This is no "humbug" as the people of this and the counties adjoining know. We are in receipt of a good many Dry Goods, bought within a few days past—and which will be sold low and no mistake. Call on us.

EVANS & COOKE.

June 30, 1853. 66—

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 6th of August, the Rose of Sharon Meeting House, with the lot of Land on which it is situated, said lot containing two and a half acres, lying on both sides of the Central Railroad, and within a few paces of the Depot located at Dr. B. L. Durham's. It is a desirable situation for any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business. Terms—six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

J. C. LEWIS,
BENJ. MARCOM,
J. W. CHEEK,
CHAS. STRAYHORN, } *Trustees.*

July 9th, 1853. 72—2t.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Gros DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jaconette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1852. 34—

STRAY NOTICE—TAKEN UP AND ENTERED on the Stray Books, by W. M. Cannady, at Lemay's ⋈ Roads, 18 miles South of Oxford, a STRAY OX, marked as follows: color brindle, crop and over-keel in the right ear, crop and slit in the left, with a white spot in the forehead, large horns, also white spots under his neck and belly.

R. J. MITCHELL, *Ranger.*

Oxford, July 23, 1853. 984—3tw.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Oxford, with or without a small *farm* adjoining of 187½ acres It is unnecessary to describe the mansion or the beauty of th. situation, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises.

L. M. JIGGITTS.

June 24, 1853. 978—w4w.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.

J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.

Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

HARRIS'S BAKERY, HORFOLK, VA.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

FAMILY GROCERY.—25 bbls. LOAF, CRUSHED, CLARIFIED AND BROWN SUGARS,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea, also Black Tea.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

RICE'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

February 23d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PELLETIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 27, 1853.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Received this day, July 21, 1853, BEEBE'S FALL STYLE OF HATS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sale at the STANDARD Office.
Raleigh, 1853.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.

DAVID S. REID, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. SAUNDERS, Raleigh, "
S. H. ROGERS, " "
Maj. C. L. HINTON, " "
PERRIN BUSBEE, " "
RICH'D I. WYNNE, Hyde county, "
YARBOROUGH & STROTHER, Louisburg, "
R. M. HYMAN, Warrenton, "
R. NICHOLS, Hillsborough, "
BLAND & DUNN, Greensborough, "
Col. ANDREW JOYNER, Halifax, "
J. F. SIMMONS, Weldon, "
ALEX. MCRAE, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
JNO. W. PUGH, Gaston, N. C.
DAVID MCDANIEL, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. WESTON, " " "
HENRY MORDECAI, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. WHITAKER & SON, Enfield, "
A. W. VENABLE, Granville, "
D. E. YOUNG, Henderson, "
W. H. WESTON, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

A. M. McPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office at No. 10, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

All packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
H. D. TURNER,
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
J. BROWN
J. M. TOWLES, and } Merchants, Raleigh.
JOHN PRIMROSE,

May 9th, 1853. 50—1y.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh.
" KING, THOMAS & BARROW, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. HERNDON, Oxford.
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County.
Col. S. S. ROYSTER, Granville.
Messrs. JNO. WHITE & Co., Warrenton.
" MONTGOMERY & PLUMMER, Warrenton.
Col. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. CHAS. L. HINTON, Raleigh.
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. ROULHAC, Esq., Raleigh.
WILLIAM PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Attorney at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.

February 28, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1y.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,

Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April, 19, 1853. 41—1y.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
		WISCONSIN.	
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,318,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,286,389,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,80 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,347,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators. Term years.		Representatives. Term years.	
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	*E. Fairbanks,*	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50